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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 7, please amend paragraph number [29] as follows:

In certain modes of engine operation, such as with the Miller cycle operation to be discussed in further detail herein, the valve stems 46 can be alternatively pushed against the springs 56 to thereby open the exhaust valves 34. More specifically, a valve actuator 70 may be used to so open the exhaust valves 34. As shown in FIGS. 3-5, one example of the valve actuator 70 includes an actuator cylinder 72 in which an actuator piston 74 is reciprocatingly disposed. The actuator ~~piston 74~~ cylinder 72 may include an opening 79, through which an actuator rod 78 may extend in the direction of the valve stem 46 as well.

AP 11/29/07 Page 11, please amend paragraph number [43] as follows:

FIG. 9 depicts, in graphical form, valve timing if Miller cycle benefits are to be achieved using the intake valve 32 instead of the exhaust valve 34. As can be seen, the intake valve 32 is held open or delayed in closing, in the depicted embodiment, for about half of the compression stroke, thereby reducing the compression ratio of the engine 20. The process by which such an engine 20 could function is depicted in flowchart format in FIG. 10. As shown therein, a first step is for the engine piston 24 to descend through the engine cylinder 22, as indicated by step 130. The intake valve 32 is then opened using the mechanically driven actuator or cam assembly 58 as indicated in step 132. In so doing, the turbocharger 99 is thereby able to inject cooled, turbocharged air as indicated in step 134. Continued rotation of the cam assembly 58 allows the spring 56 to partially close the intake valve 32 as indicated in a step 136. However, prior to the intake valve 32 fully closing, Miller cycle benefits can be obtained